Examined Utility Model Showa 55-168317

[Stamps]

Application for Utility Model Registration (2)

(4,000 yen)

May 21, 1979¹

Zenji Kumagaya, Director-General of the Patent Office

1. Title of the Device: Distal electrode for electric scalpel

2. Creator

Address

c/o Kenshin Ryou, Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

4-14-1 Miyakodai, Matsudo-shi, Chiba

Name

Akira Kasai

3. Utility Model Registration Applicant

Address

1-7 Yotsuya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo

Title

Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Representative

Nobuo Mochida

4. Agent

Address

Oishi Bldg., 3-8-19 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105

Tel. (433)8727

Name

(7562) Masanori Kai, Patent Attorney²

5. List of Attached Documents

(1) Specification

1 copy

(2) Drawings

1 copy

(3) Application duplicate

1 copy

(4) Power of Attorney

1 copy

(5) Examination Request

1 copy

Examination on Formalities [Stamped]

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¹ Here and elsewhere on the page appears the stamp "Teki", which could be an abbreviation of "applicable" or "appropriate", or something else. There is also a faded, illegible stamp partially covering the two revenue stamps; it may be a cancellation stamp.

² Stamped with this person's seal - faded

Specification

1. Title of the Device

Distal electrode for electric scalpel

2. Scope of the Utility Model

- (1) A distal electrode for an electric scalpel, characterized in being a layered object, in which a conductor is interposed in the entire center portion of a flexible sheet-shape insulator, and formed in the size of the operating table on which the patient is recumbent. [Translator's note: The Japanese *ouga* sometimes is used to mean "lying on one's side", but also means simply "lying" or "recumbent"; and Fig. 2 suggests the latter meaning.]
- (2) The distal electrode for an electric scalpel according to Claim 1, wherein the conductor is a metal thin film, formed by evaporation deposition on one side of the sheet-shape insulator.
- (3) The distal electrode for an electric scalpel according to Claim 2, wherein the metal thin film is an aluminum thin film.
- (4) The distal electrode for an electric scalpel according to Claim 1, wherein the sheet-shape insulator is a vinyl chloride sheet having a high permittivity.
- (5) The distal electrode for an electric scalpel according to Claim 1, wherein the operating table is an operating table integrated by insertion into a bed in which the patient is recumbent.

3. Detailed Description of the Device

This device concerns an improvement to a distal electrode for an electric scalpel.

In the prior art, this type of distal electrode is a metal plate of size sufficient to support the buttocks of the patient, and was used either with a cloth wetted with a saline solution spread, or with a conductive cream applied, in order to ensure adequate electrical contact with the body of the patient.

However, the area of contact of the distal electrode with the patient is comparatively small; in particular, in cases where there is contact with only one part of the distal electrode due to the patient's posture, the current flowing from the blade of the scalpel to the distal electrode is concentrated in this part, so that this part undergoes abnormal heating, as a result of which the patient may be burned, or other accidents may occur. In particular, the patient, while in an anaesthetized state during surgery, cannot himself complain of pain, and so there is the danger of unexpectedly serious injury. Also, as explained above, because the area of the distal electrode is comparatively small, care must always be taken in its application to the patient; and, after surgery, they must be removed from the patient each time, entailing considerable trouble.

The present device was created in consideration of these circumstances, and has as an object the provision of a distal electrode for an electric scalpel, with the distal electrode formed in the size of the operating table on which the patient is recumbent, so

as to eliminate burn accidents caused by concentration of current; improved with a metal thin film or other conductor interposed between flexible insulators so that the body of the patient does not directly contact the metal surface of the distal electrode, and surgery can be performed with a high-frequency current passed between the blade of the electric scalpel and the conductor; with the pain suffered by the patient due to contact of a hard metal plate diminished; and having the advantage that simply by throwing a switch after surgery, the distal electrode can be used without modification as a bed.

The distal electrode for an electric scalpel of this device is a layered object, in which a conductor is interposed in the entire center portion of a flexible sheet-shape insulator, and formed in the size of the operating table on which the patient is recumbent; it is most preferable that the conductor be an aluminum or other metal thin film formed by evaporation deposition on one side of a sheet-shape insulator, and flexible sheet-shape insulators [Translator's note: Plurality is inferred but not explicit] are arranged so as to enclose this conductor.

It is preferable that the upper member of the distal electrode of this device, with which the patient makes contact, have a high permittivity; in particular, flexible vinyl chloride sheet is preferable. The lower sheet-shape insulator may also be a vinyl chloride sheet, but normally a flexible member such as urethane resin is used. The distal electrode, formed in the size of the operating table, is used in a state of integration by insertion, without modification, into a bed on which the patient is recumbent.

This type of electric scalpel is often used while observing an X-ray television for surgical use, and so it is necessary that the transmissive image not be disturbed by the distal electrode. In cases where the above metal thin film is used as the conductor, there is no such concern, and a clear image is presented to the surgeon; and an X-ray television may be employed if necessary in the state in which [the distal electrode] is inserted into a bed, for further convenience.

Below, this device is explained based on an embodiment, referring to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is a partial section of a perspective view showing an example of the device. The distal electrode 1 is formed as a layered object with a conductor 2 interposed between sheet-shape insulators 3, 3'; in this example, an aluminum thin film is evaporation-deposited onto one entire surface of the sheet-shape insulator 3, and the other sheet-shape insulator 3' is arranged so as to cover the thin film 2. In addition to this, a flexible conductive plastic or similar can also be used as the conductor 2.

Various types of metal which can be evaporation-deposited, such as aluminum and copper, are used as the metal thin film; but aluminum in particular is preferred. As the sheet-shape insulator onto which the metal thin film is evaporated-deposited, flexible rubber, plastic, asbestos or similar is used; however, vinyl chloride resin having a high permittivity in particular is preferred.

In order to pass a high-frequency current through the electric scalpel of this device, passage of electricity between the blade of the scalpel and the conductor, via the sheet-shape insulator 3, is possible.

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The width a and length b of this example of the device are determined by the dimensions of an operating table which can expediently be inserted into a bed used by the patient.

When the distal electrode 1 for an electric scalpel based on the above configuration is inserted into a bed 4 and arranged as an operating table, as shown in Fig. 2, the area with which the patient 5 makes contact becomes extremely large, and so the high-frequency current flowing between the blade 9 of the scalpel and the conductor 2 via the insulator 3 passes through nearly the entire body of the patient 5, and burns and similar caused by concentration of current can be prevented.

Further, the sheet-shape insulators 3, 3' are flexible members, so that the recumbent patient feels no discomfort, and [the effect] is similar to that of arranging an ordinary mattress; hence [the distal electrode] need not be removed even after surgery, but can be left spread on the bed without change. Also, when a metal thin film is used, there is no interference when obtaining transmissive images of the patient using an X-ray tube 7 and fluorescent amplifier tube 8 fixed at both ends of a C-shape arm 6, enclosing the distal electrode 1, so that surgery can be performed effectively. Also, there is no longer the trouble of monitoring and correcting the state of contact of the patient during surgery, or the state of drying of gauze or similar impregnated with saline solution, or the state of application of conductive cream, and handling of the electric scalpel is made more convenient, in addition to numerous other benefits, so that the utility value is exceedingly great.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 is partial section of a perspective view of a distal electrode for an electric scalpel of the present device, and Fig. 2 is a figure explaining the state of use of an example of the present device.

1: Distal electrode

2: Conductor

3, 3': Sheet-shape insulator

4: Bed

Utility model registration applicant: Mochida Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.

Agent: Masanori Kai, Patent Attorney

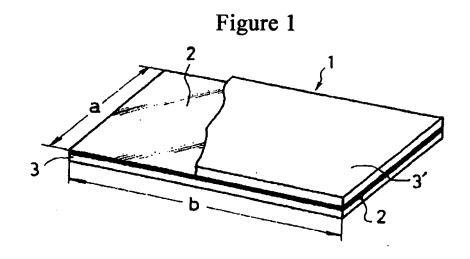
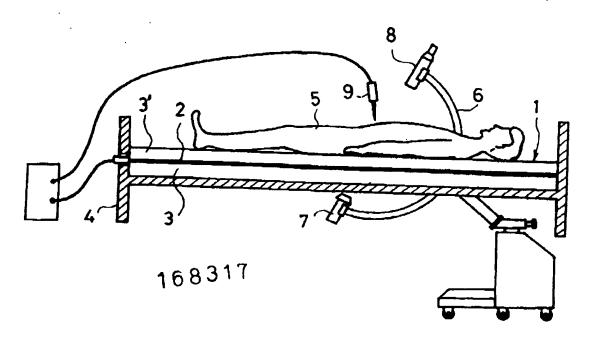


Figure 2









(4060円)

実 用 新 案 登 録 願

昭和5 4年5月2/日

特許庁長官 熊 谷 善 二 殿

デンキ ヨウダイキヨクバシ 1. 考案の名称 電気メス用対極板

2. 考 案 者

住所 千葉県松戸市三矢小台 4-14-1 持田製薬株式会社研心寮内

氏名

カ サイ **葛 西** アキラ 章

3.実用新案登録出願人

住所 東京都新宿区四谷1丁目7番地

4チ ダ セイ ヤク 名称 持 田 製 薬 株 式 会 社

代表者 持 田 信 夫

4. 代 理 人 〒105

住所 東京都港区虎ノ門3丁目8番19号

大石ビル 電話 (433) 8 7 2 7

氏名 (7562) 弁理士 甲 斐 正 憲

5. 添付書類の目録

(1)明 細 書

1通 ~(2)図

面

1通

(3) 顯書副本

1通 (4

(4)委任状

1通

v(5)審査請求書 1 通

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方式 夏

1. 考案の名称

電気メス用対極板

- 2. 実用新案登録請求の範囲
- (1) 導電体が柔軟な板状絶縁物の中央部全面に介在してなる積層物を患者が横臥する手術台の大きさに形成せしめたことを特徴とする電気メス用対極板。
- (2) 導電体が板状絶縁物の片面に蒸着せしめられた金属薄膜である実用新案登録請求の範囲第 1 項記載の電気メス用対極板。
- (3) 金属薄膜がアルミニウム薄膜である実用新 案登録請求の範囲第 2 項記載の電気メス用対極板。
- (4) 板状絶縁物が、高誘電率を有する塩化ピニル板である実用新案登録請求の範囲第 1 項記載の電気メス用対極板。
- (5) 手術台が患者が横臥するベットに嵌入して組込まれる手術台である実用新案登録請求の範囲第1項記載の電気メス用対極板。

3. 考案の詳細な説明

本考案は電気メス用対極板の改良に関する。

従来この種の対極板は、患者の臀部があてがわれる程度の大きさの金属板で、これに患者の体部が十分電気的に接触するように食塩水を浸した濡れ布を敷設するか又は導電性クリームを塗布する等して使用されていた。

本考案に係る電気メス用対極板は導電体を柔軟な板状絶縁物の中央部全面に介在せしめてなる積層物を患者が横臥する手術台の大きさに形成せしめたるものであつて導電体は板状絶縁物の片面に蒸着せしめられたアルミニウム等金属薄膜が最も好ましく、この導電体を挾持して柔軟な板状絶縁物が配置されている。

本考案に係る対極板で患者が接する上部のもの

は高誘電率を有するものが望ましく、特に柔軟な塩化ビニル板がよい。下部の板状絶縁物は同じ塩化ビニル板でもよいが通常ウレタン樹脂等のより柔軟性を有するものが使用される。また、手術さの大きさに形成される対極板は、そのまゝ患者が横臥するベッドそのものに嵌入して組み込まれた状態で使用される。

なお、この種の電気メスは、外科用X線テレビを観察しながら使用することが多いので、対極板により透視像が乱れないことが必要であるが、導電体に前記金属薄膜を使用する場合にはこの懸念がなく術者に対し明瞭な映像が与えられ、ベッドに嵌まされた状態で、必要に応じ、X線テレビを適用せしめることができて好都合である。

以下図面を参照し実施例に基づいて本考案を説明する。

第1図は、本考案品を示す一部切開斜視図である。対極板1は、その導電体2が板状絶縁物3,3'の中間に介在されて積層物が形成されているが、本例ではアルミニウム薄膜が板状絶縁物3の

片面全面に蒸着され、他の板状絶縁物 3'が該薄膜2をおおつて配置されている。導電体 2 はこのほか、柔軟性を有する導電プラスチック等も使用できる。

金属薄膜には各種の蒸着可能な金属例えばアルミニウム、銅等が使用されるが、特にアルミニウムが好ましい。また、該金属薄膜を蒸着する板状絶縁物として柔軟なゴム、プラスチック、石綿等が使用されるが、特に高誘電率を有する塩化ビニル樹脂が好ましい。

本考案に係る電気メスには高周波電流が通電されるため、板状絶縁物3を介してメスの刃先と導電体との間に通電が可能である。

本考案品の横巾 a 及び縦長 b は、患者が使用するベッドに都合よく嵌入される手術台としてその 寸法が決定される。

以上の構成に基づく電気メス用対極板1は第2 図に示す如く、ベッド4に嵌入して手術台として 敷設されると、患者5の当接する面積は著しく大 となり、従つて絶縁物3を介してメスの刃先9と

導電体2との間に流れる高周波電流が患者5の殆んど全身を通過することとなり、電流の集中による火傷等を防止することができる。

4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本考案に係る電気メス用対極板の一部 (6) 切開斜視図、第2図は本考案品の使用状態を示す説明図である。

1 … 対極板、 2 … 導電体、 3 , 3' … 板状絶縁物、 4 … ベッド。

実用新案登録出願人 持田製柴株式会社 代理 人 弁理士 甲 斐 正 憲

